The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,873.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NORONHA—March 14th, at Carwar, the wife of Mr. A. C. Noronha, of a son.

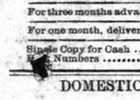
DEATH.

MULLEN—March 19th, at Carnac Bunder, from injuries received by the explosion of the boiler, Carnac Iron Works, John Alfred, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, aged 2 years and 2 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



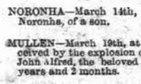
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTISS, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 23 rd March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with the Government, despatch steamers every Monday with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	16	Leave Calcutta	15
" Mangalore	17	" Nagapatam	17
" Cannanore	18	" Vizagapatam	18
" Madras	20	" Cocanada	19
" Cochin	23	" Pondicherry	20
" Tuticorin	26	" Negapatam	21
" Colombo	28	" Cochin	25
" Galle	29	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	25	" Cocanada	30
" Madras	27	" Calicut	31
" Cocanada	30	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	31	" Mangalore	2
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH" 1,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander W. H. PARSONS, will sail for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, at noon, sailing at Vingorla on the voyages if sufficient cargo offers.

Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is for the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Presidency of Madras, and for passengers for Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 15th, and tranship at the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. DUPUY, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 10 A. M., viz:—

Veraval.	Dwarka.
Mangrole.	Cutch Mandvee.
Porebunder.	

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoory*, from Maulmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "THE TWEED," from Singapore, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain STUART will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ASIA," Captain H. MORRISON, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain H. MORRISON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents Ship *Asia*.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

NOTICE.—WILL be opened on MONDAY 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
☞ Soups always ready. ☜

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs 1.00 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*," and by inserting "*by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on*."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, at No. 5, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY the 28th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th day of March instant:—

That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on."

If the above Resolution should be confirmed, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose of considering special Resolutions to the following effect:—

1. That the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. For the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for that purpose, and for the purpose of fixing whether he or they shall have any and what remuneration.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Company.

Dated 13th March 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scurvy, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d and 10s 6d each, Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meerut, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£46	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool, Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched about the 24th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICH.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	£37 5 0	Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET FERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
2	" Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves, "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS, BUNDER BAZAAR, MUKUTTOO, ABYSSINIA.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. SAUQUET is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of assignor of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of SCHILLER, G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCISIERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

A LAING & SON,
MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER,
FROM EDINBURGH.
Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE. The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December (of each year under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

FORM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received.

(Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shilling per rupee.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungelow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on the premises, on the Thirty-first day of March, at 12 o'clock noon:—A House lately belonging to Govind Hurry Walekur, now an Insolvent under Act. 28 of 1865, and situated at Poona, in the Sookrowar Peth (Great Market Lane), admeasuring 100 feet in length and in breadth 47 feet on the one side, and 66 feet on the other side, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a narrow lane and the property of Rojafagood, and on or towards the south by a public road and the property of Nurotum Jugjeewundass, and which said premises are registered in the Books (Mookhi No. 202). The Trustees under Act 28 of 1865 of the Insolvent Govind Hurry Walekur concur in this sale and will join in the conveyance of the property. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the time of sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c. to be defrayed by purchaser. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Poona; Mr. SURESH WASSUDEW, Pleader, Poona; or the LIQUIDATORS BANK OF INDIA, Bombay; or to Mr. W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee of the Estate of Govind Hurry Walekur, High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, *ex-officio*.
Hon. Sir R. Couch, Kt. Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq. Rev. G. G. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.

The Board makes grants to schools at Byculla, Colaba, Fort George, and to two schools at Poona. Amount of grants Rs. 426 8 month. Aggregate attendance at schools 245.

The Board is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal amount from Government, for the erection of a School House for forty Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and to the Bishop Cotton Memorial Fund, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. VALCADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 17th September 1867. Honorary Secretary.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length and drawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power, diameter of object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis, Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c., fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Double Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.

Price complete ..... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
" Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
" Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
" Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
" Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
" Improved Carlton.	" Daisy.
" Opera	" Hyde Park.
" Grosvenor.	" Olympic.
" Cavalier.	" Colonial; and
" Persigny.	" Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the season, a commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, called "SPRING WOOD." For Rent and particulars apply at Messrs. JEHANGEER FRAMJEE & Co., Sassoon's Building.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Gamatecpoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle.—Apply to REMINGTON and Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

WANTED.

THE ADVERTISERS will be glad to meet with another to join their CHUMMERY, pleasantly situated within easy distance of the Fort. Address, "Z," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

WANTED, a quantity of second-hand CORRUGATED SHEETS for ROOFING. Apply to ABBAJEE, Clerk, G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Office, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old established hotels have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

PESTONJEE EDULJEESHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL CONTRACT LINES 1868.

TO SUEZ, MARSEILLES & SOUTHAMPTON.—From Mazagon on SATURDAY 29th February and each succeeding Saturday, except during S.W. Monsoon, viz. from 12th May to 20th October inclusive, when the departures will take place on Tuesday.

TO CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CHINA AND JAPAN—

From Mazagon on 1st, 15th and 27th March at 9 A. M.

On FRIDAY 17th April at noon, and every alternate FRIDAY thenceforward.

TO AUSTRALIA.—From Mazagon at 9 A. M., on 15th March, On Friday 17th April at noon, and every fourth Friday thenceforward.

NOTES.—The Steamers running between Alexandria and Marseilles will no longer call at Malta en route.

The vessels on the China line will cease touching at Penang.

Arrangements have been made with the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, by which passengers and cargo can be booked through to Batavia.

Passengers from England to Bombay by the Company's Steamers desirous of continuing the voyage to Ceylon, Madras or Calcutta can do so at reduced rates of Passage-money. For further particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, Feb. 1868. Superintendent P. & O. Co.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
AHMEDBHOY HUMEEDHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq., of Messrs. EDULJI SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq., of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HOPE & LANGLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—REDUCTION OF RATES.—We beg to notify that from the 1st April next our RATES for RENT will be REDUCED on the following ARTICLES, viz.:—

PIECE GOODS from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per package, per week.

Cases Sheet Copper, Yellow Metal, Brass, and Sheet Iron, from 4 as. to 2 as. 6 pies per ton, per week.

And we also beg to remind Importers that we allow the following DISCOUNTS on RENT of PIECE GOODS:—

When the rent bill amounts to	Rs. 250—15 per cent.	making nett rent per Package	a.p. 3-6 per month or 11 pies per week.
"	500—20 "	"	3-6 " or 10½ "
"	750—25 "	"	3-3 " or 9¾ "
"	1,000—30 "	"	3-0 " or 9 "

We trust that these reductions with the facilities offered for bonding, storing, and delivering, will enable the Company to compete successfully with the present low rates of Godown Rent elsewhere.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

17th March 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALLEN'S NEW MAP OF INDIA, 1867, by John Walker, on rollers and varnished for office use. Rs. 45. Mounted and folded in case for travelling ..... Rs. 30 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS, 1867. Price ...	Rs. 6 0
SPEN'S INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-8 by Post	1 12
WAVERLEY NOVELS—New issue of the 48 volume edition just completed... ...	...150 0
WEBSTER'S Quarto English Dictionary, cloth, Rs. 21. Bound half russia or whole calf	... 31 8
MAUNDER'S TREASURIES, comprising History, Natural History, Geography, Science, Botany, Biography, Bible Knowledge, General Knowledge,—the complete set of nine volumes whole bound in calf	... 80 0
ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, New issue, the first seventeen volumes, (to be completed in 23)	...135 0
SIR SIBBALD SCOTT'S History of the British Army—one hundred engravings. Two volumes	30 0
HEPWORTH DIXON'S "Spiritual Wives." Two volumes	...21 0
KEITH JOHNSTON'S DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY; Physical, Descriptive, Statistical, and Historical, New edition, bound half russia...	27 0
LEECH'S PICTURES FROM PUNCH. Four volumes in two, half morocco	... 45 0
Ditto Ditto four volumes, boards...	30 0
TALES FROM BLACKWOOD, 12 volumes, cloth.	13 8
MARRYATT'S NOVELS, 13 volumes, cloth ...	24 0
OGILVIE'S STUDENTS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY	... 8 0
OGILVIE'S SCHOLARS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY	... 4 4
DORE'S ILLUSTRATED INFERNO of DANTE, half morocco, gilt	... 65 0

Beautiful Wedding Present.

TENNYSON'S POEMS, six volumes, exquisitely bound in white vellum 30 0

CHILDREN'S INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS in great variety.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH
For the year ended 31st December 1867.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce that, notwithstanding the depressed and unsettled state of trade, and the increased competition of other Offices, the transactions of the Indian Branch of this Company during the year 1867 exceeded those of any previous year since the first establishment of the business in this country.

885 Proposals were received for the Assurance of Rs. 43,55,833, of which 110 for Rs. 5,40,700 were declined.

807 New Policies were issued, assuring Rs. 42,01,503, and yielding Rs. 2,07

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.		Names.	Rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Pr.			
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7		Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....		Bank of Bombay	68 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....		Ditto Ditto New	24 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....		Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
3,000,000	200	200	....		Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
	100	100	....		Commercial Bank	40 per share
	250	250	nil		Central Bank	5 per share
	500	500			Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	18 per share.
	125	124			Oriental Bank	24 per share.
					Bank of Hindostan	
					Union Bank	
	500	500			Agra Bank	5 p ct prem.
	100	100			Commercial Bank of Australia	
	250	250			Agra Pens.	
	100	100			Mercantile Bank of India	
	100	100			Madras Bank	1st p.
	100	100			Mercantile Bank	21 p. ct.
	100	100			Delhi Bank	
	100	100			National Bank of India	
	100	100			Bank of Upper India	
	100	100			Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	
	100	100			Imperial Bank	
	100	100			Credit Lyonnais	
	100	100			Bank of Madras	
	100	100			Oriental Bank Corporation	
	100	100			Agra Bank	1st p.
	100	100			Mercantile Bank of India	21 p. ct.
	100	100			Madras Bank	
	100	100			Delhi Bank	
	100	100			National Bank of India	
	100	100			Bank of Upper India	
	100	100			Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	
	100	100			Imperial Bank	
	100	100			Credit Lyonnais	
	100	100			Bank of Madras	
	100	100			Oriental Bank Corporation	

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

					Bengal Credit Mobilier	20 per ct.
					Financial Assoc.	
					Indian Finance	37½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,510	.....		Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	25	p. ct.	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	855 per s
300,000	5,000	3,500	....		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
100,000	4,000	2,500	.....		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
150,000	500	500	....		Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25	p.	Union Shipping Co.	625
2 150,000	3,000	3,000	....		Colaba Land Co.	940

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	655 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30	p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	....		New Do.	85 to 90 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	.....		Frere Land Co.	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	570 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25	p.	Port Canning	625
2 150,000	3,000	3,000	....		Colaba Land Co.	940

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99 0.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 days' sight	210.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 percent.
Mercantile Bills			8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	,,	1835-36	Dr
,, ,,	,,	1842-43	
,, ,,	,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	102
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.			111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan			111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes		,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars		,, 325
Carolus		,, 290
Mexican Dollars		,, 320
German Crowns		,, 316
Five-Franc Pieces		,, 323
Bar Silver		,, 108-8
Gold Leaf		,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old			160 to 162
Akote				
Khandeish				145 to 150
Barsee				
Dhollera				178 to 182
Bhownuggur				
Broach				180 to 185
Vingoria				170 to 172
Compta				170 to 172
Dharwar Sawginned				180 to 182
Oomrawuttee	New			197 to 205
Akote				
Broach				215 to 220
Dhollera				200 to 205
Bhownuggur				175 to 180
Veeravali				
Ready Sales				975 Candies.
Or delivery				none ,,
Market firm.				

MILITARY,

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Adey, Surgeon, 15th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Stewart, Lieutenant M., 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 20.

Coles, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., to join, to Malligaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	.....	Nominal.
,, Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 20	Daylight	Fearse	London, Nov. 6.
	Theo and Lulu	Botstorf	Liverpool, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 20	Comete	Nadeau	Bordeaux.
	A. R. Hydrose	Dacod	Colsagurpatam.
	Indomitable	obbs	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Faroda*, Haselwood, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Ticonderoga*, Rice, to Annesley Bay.
Ship *Star of the North*, Rowle, to Annesley Bay.
Schooner *Mahi*, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Ship *St. Bernard*, McDermott, to Annesley Bay.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona he Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M., after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sangby Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Aden, Juggat, Mocha, Goa, Karwar, Ratnagiry, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Karrachee	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Over and Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North Sea Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 10 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	For 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOARD & RESIDENCE.—Comfortable Accommodation with a quiet Family, for one or two Gentlemen. Apply by letter to "T," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, the Steam-tug "STURDY," 45 H. P., 52 tons Register, built in 1863 by HART & SINNOTT, Liverpool. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 19th March 1868. Colaba Company (Limited).

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DISCOUNT of TEN PER CENT will be allowed on COTTON or other produce being pressed, from 1st instant, in the above Company's Press, situated at Carnac Bunder.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th March 1868.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoongah, 25 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. SMITH, P. & O. Co. with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stables, and every suitable convenience for European. Satisfactory references have been given by the last tenant of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUSCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, for the supply of—
Seven thousand Gallons of LIMEJUICE, of the best quality.
A Cash deposit of ten per cent, calculated on the cost of the Limejuice at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Limejuice not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender or being tendered of inferior quality.
The Limejuice will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Ex. Comt. Office, 20th March 1868.

PRICE LIST.—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Tirus Newhouse	,,	30
Rubis	do.	,,	28
Champagne	do.	,,	24
Champagne	do.	,,	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & E. Perrier	,,	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	,,	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	,,	18
Aux Medailles	do.	,,	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	,,	38

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarnhafberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	,,	22
do. Moselle	Muscatel	do.	22
do. Moselle	No. 2 Titus Newhouse	,,	30
do. Moselle	No. 2 do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle	No. 1 do.	Quarts	23
do. Moselle	No. 1 do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Laubenheimer	G. M. Pabstman Sohn	Quarts	15
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	,,	18
do.	do.	,,	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmitz	,,	42
Rendesheimer	do.	,,	33
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	,,	36

CLARETS.

Chateau Larose	H. Hernocant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds	H. and C. Balaresque	,,	17
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	,,	19
Margaux	do.	,,	25
Barrac White Wine	do.	,,	28
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	,,	34
Bages Pauliac	do.	,,	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	,,	15
St. Julien Medoc	do.	,,	
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Over zee & Co.	,,	36

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry	No. 2	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	18
do.	,, 3	do.	,,	22
do.	,, 4	do.	,,	26
Port Wine	,, 1	do.	,,	18
do.	,, 2	do.	,,	22
do.	,, 3	do.	,,	28
Burgundy Porta		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	12
do.		do.	,,	16
Brandy		do.	,,	18
do.		do.	,,	24
do.		H. Hibelot & Co.	,,	18
do.		do.	,,	20
do.		John Backes	,,	15
do.		Oliver Peyriac	,,	14
Old Cognac		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	30
do.		Blanchy Freres & Co.	,,	22
do.		do.	,,	30
Best do.		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	30
Vermuth Superior		,,	,,	16
Absynthe		,,	,,	30
Ginger Wine		Titus Newhouse	,,	17
Old Jamaica Rum		do.	,,	20
Bonckamp of Maagbitter		do.	,,	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

FREERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company was held at its Office, No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1.) Proposed by Lallabhunkr Bhorabhoy, Esq., and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(2.) Proposed by Muncheram Calliandass, Esq., and seconded by Permanund Ichhall, Esq.—That the Resolution that Messrs. Calliandass Mohundass and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidators without remuneration, beyond the usual fees allowed to Directors for meetings, passed on the 29th Feb. last, be confirmed.

(3.) Proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.—That the Resolution that the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the lands, houses, and other immoveable property, furniture, and implements, and 45 Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) belonging to the said Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 7,500 fully paid up Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each in such last-mentioned Company, passed on the 29th February last, be confirmed.

(4.) Proposed by A. C. Brice, Esq., and seconded by Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the Liquidators have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to, or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I. Mr. Massey's Farewell Budget.
II. Natives in the Civil Service: the Bombay Association proposal.
III. The Cotton Bill in Check.
IV. Indian trade with Central Asia.

THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

THE *Indu Prakash* in its last issue is very indignant at us for stating that the heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda was confined a close prisoner in a small room some seven feet square; and pretends that the imprisoned brother of the Guicowar enjoys all the amenities and comforts of a "royal residence," except liberty. We are enabled to publish the following letter, which shows that the *Indu Prakash* has been made the victim of gross misrepresentation; and we are permitted to state that the communication is from an English gentleman holding a responsible position under Government; and we may also add, for the edification of our contemporary, that the author knows what he is writing about:—

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is not my intention to enter into the history of the wrongs of the heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda, you have already alluded to his case, and I believe that the whole matter will shortly be brought before Parliament. The attitude of Government on the question has long been a subject of great surprise to all who are conversant with the facts, and it is improbable that anything I could write would induce the Bombay Government to depart from its do-nothing policy. I perceive that the *Indu Prakash* has, according to its usual custom, met with a flat denial facts which render argument impossible. You are accused of "a palpable falsehood" in having stated that the Guicowar's brother is confined in a room seven feet square. It is not difficult to understand the motives of the writer of the article in question when he applies the expression, "a royal residence" and a "palace" to the place in which, without having been fairly tried, the unfortunate Baroda heir-apparent is confined.

I have spent much time in Guzerat, and have visited the village of Padhra, near Baroda, where the Guicowar's brother is imprisoned. It is true that I have not measured the room in question with a foot rule, it may be seven, or possibly even eight or ten feet square, but I have had pointed out to me the window of the room in which the wretched prisoner lives, and close enquiries, *conducted on the spot*, enable me to corroborate your statement as being substantially correct. The *Indu Prakash* says that the prisoner is allowed the full range of the building. All I can say is, that when I last was at Padhra, it most positively was not so, he was on the contrary guarded in the most jealous manner. It may be changed lately, but of this I must ask better proof than the mere reckless statement of the *Indu Prakash*.

It is but a poor defence indeed which endeavours to discredit a charge of injustice by questioning technicalities of measurements. The broad fact remains that the heir-apparent is illegally confined in a small prison, access to him is forbidden, and in the meantime property in which he has a distinct reversionary interest is being made away with. The would-be reasoning of the *Indu Prakash* as to the right of the reigning Prince to make away with everything at his pleasure, is too absurd to need reply. But I may perhaps remark that the English Parliament will be apt to regard the conduct of the Guicowar, in the matter of the property, much in the same manner as the English Law Courts do any attempt on the part of the possessor of a life interest of an entailed landed estate, to injure the heir by cutting down all the growing timber. Has the *Indu Prakash* even heard of an injunction; and would he not be shocked if the British Government issued its injunction to the Guicowar?

18th March. Y.

THE weakest feature of the Ritualism of the present day is its want of accordance with the ordinary life of most people in civilized countries. To them it must present the aspect of an unattainable ideal. Its precepts, however capable of being brought into practice in quiet times and secluded places, give men but little encouragement or assistance in the worry and wear of a busy life. What may have suited devout men in the anarchy and profligacy of the later Empire and the middle ages is, with very rare exceptions, unfitted for the democratic developments of society in the nineteenth century. There is no strong temptation and very little facility for us to retire into the lonely Thebaid desert, the dark valleies of Horeb, or the cool shades of Lebanus; and in the altered state of circumstances it is only reasonable to expect a different kind of advice and consolation to those sought after by the early hermits. But this is what Ritualism does not give, while duty, if not uncompromising necessity, requires us to mingle in all the occupations of the world. Ritualism warns us that it is only by leaving it that we can be safe. While all the affections of families and friendships tie us down to common and ordinary interests, Ritualism tells us simply that they are snares, and admonishes us to give them up altogether. Hence the origin of what are called Retreats and the semi-monastic asylums into which the youth of both sexes are inveigled. Hence the various forms of asceticism which are now startling most Protestant communities. If these doctrines could by any possibility be generally adopted, all competition in life, all the work of the world, and every excitement of hope, except the purely religious one, would exist no longer. The attempts to induce people to take the vow of celibacy are apt instances of the wrong and mistaken endeavours of men of this school. They try to do away with that universal social ceremony which most legislators and economists regard as a great preventative of social immorality. As the Ritualists do not base their argument on the difficulty of providing subsistence for a geometrically increasing population, we cannot consider them to be blinded by the logic of Mr. John Stuart Mill. They are no more ruled by economic reasons than Origen or Zenocrates. Yet the fact of such absurd and impracticable conditions being preached from the pulpits in the nineteenth century is not without explanation. It results from want of knowledge of the world. The Ritualists constantly forget that by retirement from the world, our knowledge of it decays: the whole experience of history shows that, except in cases of men of rare and peculiar character, our usefulness in the world may be measured by our intimacy with it. It is circumstances more than anything else which develope character, especially the strong traits of promptness, resolve, and stubborn principle: the life spent in seclusion has none of these chances, and its opportunity for doing good is as small as its capacity. Individuals may shine, as Thomas à Kempis in the middle ages: but their lustre arises from their rarity. After all the pietists of those times were not nearly so useful in their own generation or to posterity, as their clerical brethren in civil employ, who reduced law to a science and upheld the liberty of the subject. Evolving names from the great Monkish dispute, we may by a significant implication describe the two classes as nominalists and realists. The intellect shut out from contact with the world seldom sees things in their real practical light: it either soars too high to perceive those diversities of happiness and pain which occupy most of us, or it becomes blinded altogether in metaphysical problems. This is probably the real reason of the barren results of Monastic learning before the revival of Letters. With this parallel instance in point, we offer it as a plausible conjecture, whether the sudden stop and consequent retrograde in religion and science among the Hindoos of the period following the Vedas, may not have had a similar origin. The teachers and priests began to practice absorption and asceticism: they thus lost all chance of making objective discoveries, and as they never mixed with the working-classes, the psychological information they had obtained was of no use to any one but the owner; perhaps not even to him. No mental fact has been more conclusively established than that the imaginative tendencies of most people always swerve into follies, unless constantly qualified by intercourse with other minds. One recluse, like Blake, writes bad poetry and paints bad pictures which he thinks equal to Homer or Correggio: another sees ghosts or becomes jealous of his wife; a third bamboozles himself in reconciling foreknowledge with freewill. Are not such specimens as ridiculous as the Brahman at the Jatra, who, unmoved by the turmoil of the crowd, "sits, fixed in one position, contemplating steadfastly the tip of his nose" in hope of abstracting himself from the world? We all laugh at the Hindu mythology, but what shall we say to the fables contained in the Rev. Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints"? There are still many in England who admire Charles I. as a religious martyr. Without doubting the sincerity of the believers, we believe this extravagant faith to be the result of a narrow society, and in so far as the Ritualists have shown tendencies of trying to escape the daily advantages of contact with common things, we fear they are likely to fall into similar errors. The cloister is not the place for men to grow in. Doubtless there may be a development of goodness, but it is usually distorted: as savants tell us a young tadpole kept in a dark aquarium away from the light, never loses its long tail, but remains a tadpole all its days, unless it is brought into the open air, when it sometimes changes into a frog, and can walk as well as swim.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

Mr. Massey has given his last Indian Budget to the world. Though it contains no bold or striking propositions it is mildly satisfactory, and for this the Finance Minister is indebted to a great extent to the fluctuations in the revenue from opium, which during the past year have been in his favour, the amount raised from that source having exceeded the estimate by about a million sterling. Mr. Massey is highly satisfied too with his Licence Tax, which has yielded £200,000 more than the estimate, and he can point also to a "slight increase" from grain (owing to the enhancement of the export duty) and to an increase from stamps. In last budget a deficit of £550,000 was looked forward to, but by a loan of a million this became an estimated surplus of £450,000, and the actual surplus is now stated to be £800,000. While on some items there has been a considerable excess in the revenue over the estimates, there has also in one or two instances been a large excess of expenditure. The most prominent amongst the latter is the item of guaranteed interest on railway capital, which was estimated at £580,000, and on which there has been an excess of nearly a million sterling. The estimate of expenditure in England, also, has been exceeded by about half a million. The surplus of £800,000 it is proposed to apply in pushing forward irrigation works. As to the estimate of expenditure during 1868-9 it is fixed at the amount of the actual expenditure during the past year,—viz. £46,500,000. No new tax is proposed, and there is no old one to be abolished, but there is to be an important change in regard to the License Tax, which, in one respect if not in others, is a change for the better. The proposal is to fix the tax at 1¼ per cent. (except in the case of members of the services, who are to be taxed at the rate of 1 per cent), and though by this modification most people not belonging to the services will pay more than they did last year, yet it must be that this way of assessing the tax is infinitely more just than the former method. It is certainly satisfactory that the poorer classes, drawing less than Rs. 500 a year, are to be excluded from the incidence of the tax, but we cannot approve of the wholesale favour shown to the services. As regards the military, and the lower grades of civil servants, a reduction in the amount levied would be unexceptionable, for the salaries in those cases are by no means high; but to include the higher and well-paid classes of civil servants, who in these days are amongst the most prosperous in the land, is to carry the privilege a little too far. The tax is expected to yield £500,000; the present year's License Tax is likely to produce altogether about £700,000.

It is apparent that the charges that have been brought against Mr. Schiller by some of his co-directors on the Board of the Port Canning Company at Calcutta are certain to stir up a good deal of dark blood amongst those concerned in the matter. Mr. Schiller addressed a pretty large meeting of the Bombay shareholders on Saturday last and seemed ready—indeed eager—to meet his accusers face to face at Calcutta, for which place he left on the following day—having only passed through Bombay *en route* from England. A man of great enthusiasm, energy, and ability, he is not likely to grow weary in his own defence, and will certainly justify himself in the eyes of men if the stubborn facts admit of the justification. The question, though a serious one for himself personally and for the credit of joint stock enterprise—or joint stock gambling—in India, is still a question of accounts, and Mr. Schiller was quite entitled to ask the Bombay shareholders to suspend their judgment till the matter has been thoroughly sifted in the High Court of Calcutta, and *they* acted very properly in assenting, as they seemed to do, to that request. The charges brought against him take the shape of a claim for the sum of six and a half lakhs of rupees (or £65,000, supposing the rupee to be worth two shillings, which we are sorry to say it is not worth in these days) "for funds of the Company improperly withdrawn in money and shares," and the great question affecting Mr. Schiller is whether to benefit himself as vendor of the Company's property, he did not abuse his position as director and trustee. While, like others, "suspending our judgment," we cannot help sympathising with a man who has been so roundly accused in his absence, but the merits of the case will soon be seen—not perhaps in the mercenary words of counsel, but in the evidence of sworn witnesses and undeniable documents. In our present issue, besides a report of the Bombay meeting, we print a communication by Mr. W. A. Sheppard, who calls himself provisional secretary to the Company, written in reply to Mr. Schiller's first circular.

Great events often spring from trifling causes, and important principles are sometimes involved in petty cases. One would have thought that an action brought against the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, to recover a trifling sum for repairs done to barges, &c., in the Government Dockyard, would be a simple matter in which only the litigants would feel the slightest interest, but as it happens the suit has given rise to the discussion of an important legal question, which has been decided within the last few days in a rather startling way. The plaintiff was nominally the Secretary of State for India in Council, in whom, since the abolition of the East India Company, the Government Dockyard at Bombay has been vested on behalf of the Crown; and on a decree being given against the defendants for the amount of the claim—which in fact was not disputed—the Advocate General on behalf of the plaintiff applied for an order for a preference payment of the debt out of the assets of the Company (which we should state is in liquidation, and of course more or less in an insolvent condition, like all the rest.) The argument advanced in support of this demand was, that the Crown was entitled to the same preference over other creditors in this country as in England, and this important and novel question was argued at great length *pro* and *contra*, and decided in the negative by Sir Joseph Arnould, who relied—if we remember right—upon the absence of precedent, and whose common-sense was shocked at the idea of petty dockyard repairs being done in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and paid for to the detriment of all other creditors in consideration of a great royal prerogative. But in an appeal, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp have arrived, after great research, at the contrary opinion, and have decided in favour of a preference payment of the debt in question. We congratulate them on their ability in evolving this principle out of the precedentless past, though it is possible they have omitted to look at the question from one particular point of view—that of common sense.

From our Central Asian correspondence we learn that the Russians intended after the winter season to settle down in large numbers at the different stations in Turkistan which have now come under their sway. They are said to have seized the Khan of Orgunj, who had shown symptoms of obstreperousness, and to have sent him as a prisoner to St. Petersburg. An envoy despatched by the Cabul Ameer has had an interview with the Russian General at Samarcund, with the view of "establishing friendly relations" with the Czar, and the result is said to have been "most satisfactory"—whatever that may mean. It is further reported that a Vakeel of the British Government has been holding long interviews daily with the Ameer at Cabul. Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, who was co-operating with Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, is said to have altered his mind and to have retired with his troops from the position he had taken up near Gurishk. He appears to have gone in the direction of Ferah. The Ameer's forces had therefore returned to Candahar, and no more troops were being sent forward from Cabul. Shere Ally Khan himself appears to have gone to Herat, and it seems to have been his intention that his son Mahomed Yacoob Khan should proceed to Gurishk to take command of the troops. Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, in Turkistan, is dealing at present with a serious rebellion raised by a number of Meers who claim independence.

BURSTING OF ONE OF THE "HIGH-FLYER'S" ARMSTRONG GUNS.

ON Thursday afternoon two parties of the officers of H. M.'s S. *Highflyer* went out in pinnaces into the harbour to practise with the Armstrong gun, and we regret to learn that the gun in charge of one of the parties burst when it was being fired after two or three rounds, seriously injuring Mr. Fellows, the second lieutenant of the *Highflyer*, in the face, hands, arm, side, and legs. Mr. Lillingstone, midshipman, was knocked over by the force of the concussion, but, we believe, was not injured, and Mr. Fraser Hore, who was accompanying the party, and who was fortunately holding on with his arm by one of the pinnace's ropes at the moment, was also blown right round, but we are glad to say was not injured. The part of the gun which gave way was the plug at the breech—the same being blown perpendicularly into the air. Lieutenant Fellows yesterday was in great pain, but it is thought that none of his wounds are dangerous, though it is feared that his face and hands will be disfigured. The accident took place outside the inner light. It is a marvel that greater injuries were not inflicted as there were twenty-one men in the boat in all.

THE BUDGET.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

ON Saturday forenoon the Hon. Mr. Massey delivered his annual Budget statement. Mr. Massey said he wished to correct the misrepresentations that had been made respecting the accounts of last year. The Secretary of State fully exonerated him from the charges of misstatements, both as to the transfer of accounts in connection with the Bombay railways, and the half million for stores. This was a mere rectification of accounts. The Secretary of State ordered that the accounts should show the amount expended for stores in England, and not the amount of stores expended in India. He was dealing, not with his own estimates, but with those of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Had he submitted different accounts he would have been chargeable with what had been alleged against him.

1866-7.

Mr. Massey then went into the figures pertaining to the previous year, which will be found in the tabular statement. The deficit was anticipated, but could not be avoided. There was one large item of expenditure which might be dealt with in a different way, being fairly

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 20TH MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Fours 7 Rupees. Fives 7¼ to 7⅜. Five and a half 13⅜.

Exchange six month's sight 1s. 11¼d.

Freight—Dead Weight, Rice, £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. Jute, £3 15s. Seeds, Linseed, £3 15s.

40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 5-12 to 5-14.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-5 to 2-6.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, 5 annas 6 pies per morsh.

Market for Piece Goods rather better feeling. Market for Twist unchanged—quiet.

BOMBAY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES in connection with the Harbour Mission will be held at eleven o'clock on Sunday on board the *King of Italy*, near the *Queen of the Lakes*; and also on board the *Inverdruie*, off Butcher's Island, at half past two. Services will likewise be held on board the *Ajdaha* at 9-30 and on board the *Carlisle* at 11 o'clock.

ABOUT time last week the driver of hack buggy No. 482, brought to the Mazagon Police office Rs. 150 in currency notes, which had been left in his buggy by the owner. The notes lie in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and on application to that officer they will be made over to the owner.

ON Thursday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an accident happened to the carriage of Mr. Campbell, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, in the "Wilderness" road, by which the coachman, Jayram Rutton, was severely hurt. The man was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Wednesday last at Beebeejan Street, concerning the death of a Mussulman lad, aged about two years, named Ismael Hajee Ayab. It appeared that the clothes of the deceased had caught fire and that he died in consequence. The jury found that the death was accidental.

THE following passengers will sail to-day, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Captain W. Haselwood, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pirie, Lieut. A. Olivant, Col. M. Ashburner, Mr. F. Shewell, Major and Mrs. Hassard, and Mr. Watson.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Col. Shewell, Rev. C.D. Hamilton, and Mrs. Malcolmson.

For Malta.—Col. A. C. Honner.

For Aden.—Mr. Husson.

For Suez.—Mr. J. S. Henderson and Dr. Watson.

WE are requested by the Reverend Braz Fernandes, Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao at Lower Mahim, to state that Mr. A. Viegas, chairman of the Viegas Patent Slip Company, has presented to the above Church a large and beautiful turret clock with a suitable bell, on latest principles, which he ordered out from an eminent maker in England. The clock and its erection cost the donor upwards of 3,000 rupees.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 19th to 8 P. M. of the 20th March were as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee.....	1	8	0	15
,, Calcutta via Agra...	11	7	0	49
,, Calcutta via Madras.	8	10	4	56
,, Madras.....	2	24	0	30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

YESTERDAY in the High Court a case was heard before Mr. Justice Westropp, in which John Graham and others sued Maljee Sewjee and others, for damages owing to the non-fulfilment of a cotton contract. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that on the 8th January the defendants entered into a contract with plaintiffs, to deliver them 501 candies of Oomrawuttee cotton at Rs. 140 per candy, amounting to Rs. 14,140. They had only delivered a small quantity of that, however, amounting in value to Rs. 2,000, and the plaintiffs had given credit for the price thereof, and now brought this suit for the balance of Rs. 14,140. Mr. Durbar called a witness for the plaintiffs, who proved the price agreed upon and the quantity delivered. They had, he said, been ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, but had not received the cotton. The purchase price was Rs. 140, and a quantity of similar cotton had been sold at the time to Messrs. Nicol and Company at Rs. 198, or a reduction of Rs. 42 per candy. His Lordship then gave decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 14,021 and costs, with simple interest at six per cent per annum from that date till payment, and with speedy execution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 15th March 1868.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	66,590	12 5
Merchandize	,,	2,64,327	4 2
Electric Telegraph.....	,,	1,907	1 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,853	8 0
Total Rs...		3,36,678	9 7
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles .....Total Rs....		5,12,413	14 4
Decrease,,.....		1,75,735	4 9

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th March 1868.
OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching ... ... Rs.	34,429	14	5
Merchandize ... ... ,,	42,582	13	7
Earth Trains. ... ... ,,	3,013	13	9
Electric Telegraph ... ... ,,	786	3	0
Total Rs...	80,752	13	0

Corresponding Week in March, 1867.

Coaching	45,901	4	0
Merchandize	61,298	15	4
Telegraph	799	2	0
Total Rs.	1,07,999	5	4
Decrease ..... ,,	27,246	8	4

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSIONARY MEETING.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. WATSON.

ON Thursday evening a missionary meeting, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall here, for the purpose of hearing an address by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Dundee, and forming an association in connection with the Church of Scotland. There was latterly a pretty good attendance.

The chair was taken by R. Angus, Esq., and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev C. J. Cameron.

The Chairman explained the business of the meeting and remarked that they would be glad to hear an address by the Rev. Dr. Watson, who was at present in this country in connection with the mission efforts of the Church of Scotland. (Hear, hear). It was a matter of great regret that the Rev. gentleman was not accompanied by his colleague, the Rev. Dr. MacLeod; but they were all aware that he had been under the necessity of returning home, or otherwise it would have been very much his desire to be present on this occasion. (Hear, hear). It was intended to form a missionary association in Bombay in connection with the Church of Scotland—or rather to resuscitate it, for there had been one formed several years since—and he hoped that this would be the commencement of a new era in their Church's history here.

The Rev. Dr. Watson then addressed the meeting. After a lapse of three months he was, he said, very glad to meet so many friends in Bombay, and to have the pleasure of attending a meeting held in this city with regard to the Church of Scotland. Since the meeting in St. Andrew's Church in the beginning of December he had seen a great part of India, come in contact with many of the missionaries connected with the different denominations who have stations in India, and also met many of the educated natives and gentlemen who held foremost positions in this country, and though the time which had been at his disposal had been short, yet he had had many opportunities of knowing what was said about missions by people in different spheres of life. One thing had struck him very much, with regard to missionaries, that was the universal estimation in which they were held on account of their office, for though he had met those who differed from the missionaries in their beliefs, and who thought they did not always take the best way to propogate their faith, yet looking to the results of their labours, all were convinced that there had been great blessings on the instrumentality of missionaries since they came to this land. (Hear, hear.) The work of missions was, they might say, still only beginning. But what was a generation to a great era? A few years was but as nothing in a nation's history; and when one looked to the history of nations, and saw how gradual had been their advancement and how slow had been the progress of Christianity upon the earth, he thought he need not deplore that nothing had be en done, if he considered how few the labourers had been and how short a time they had been in this country. Indeed they had as yet been but scratching the ground, for though the numbers might look large upon paper, yet, when spread over the vast millions in India, they are but few. Then, too, the direct results were perhaps not so manifest as the indirect results of missionaries and their work. He believed that this was always the case; but that throughout the country at present there were many silently reading the word of God and pondering upon the truths therein—that one great result of Christian missions had been the loosening of men's faith from much of that superstition to which they had been educated,—that the reception of missionaries now was very different from what it was twenty years ago,—that indeed a shorter time had witnessed a great change—that the missionaries had access to places which were unapproachable twenty or thirty years ago:—and that, in short, the past work of missionaries had been but as the loosening and throwing up of the rubbish from the site on which they were to rear a superstructure—that they would soon have a glorious building completed—and that they ought not to make up their minds that there had been no results, nor despair or sink down because nothing had been accomplished. It seemed to him that there was a great difference between the religion of this country and that at home, for the people here deemed to regard it as a matter of wordly affairs, so that it did not become educationists to speak against preachers nor preachers to disregard educationists, and he thought they must see that they ought to unite their home agencies in these missions. The distinctions known at home dwindled away very much and were almost unknown at this distance, and why then should they squander so much money and strength in doing the same thing when it was possible to be united, so that this proof of Christian duty and love might be set forth before the people. He thought the time had gone past when man was to be content if he considered himself saved, and though he did not know that it would reproduce itself in India he believed their Christian missions must effect their purpose, and thought that for the accomplishment of this, they ought to unite their home agencies and say "Let there be no strife, I pray you, between the herdsmen and my herdsmen." The Rev. Dr. concluded by speaking in support of the formation of the association to be formed that evening, wishing them God-speed in that undertaking, and trusting it would long exist amongst them since it had proceeded from a sincere conviction that the work undertaken was really the work of their Great Master. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Clark, Gyah, then gave a description of the work at Gyah. This he explained is a town of about 36,000 inhabitants in the north-western division of Lower Bengal, little known to Europeans, as it is not a place of trade or political importance, and is only of importance as the centre of Hindooism, and having for its attraction the numerous sacrifices and offerings made by pilgrims, who visit it in order to make offerings for the souls of departed ancestors. There were only four or five European families in the place, but several schools had been established, and extensive efforts made by colporteurs—the support for the former being principally contributed by Sabbath school children at home—and he was now in hope of help from some of the young men at present being educated in their schools.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson at the request of the Chairman rose to address the meeting. He had not, he remarked, come to the meeting for the purpose of speaking, but he must cordially congratulate them on the safe return of the Rev. Dr. Watson, regretting very much the absence of Dr. MacLeod, who had been forced by indisposition to proceed prematurely to his native land—and he was sure a great deal of good must result from the visit of these responsible and honoured ministers of the divine word. (Hear, hear.) He fully concurred with the observations of Dr. Watson respecting the nature of the mission work and the spirit in which they should conduct their missionary operations. He believed that on a former occasion he had referred to these facts—that it was an exceedingly difficult thing for visitors to this country to understand the point at which missionaries commenced their labours. The relation in India to the real truth was different from what was generally conceived by scholars in Europe; and they had to attend to the creeds in India and their progress during many ages in order to understand the spirit of the people. They found all forms of the Gentile religion prevalent in this country, and the effect of all these Alienations from the truth during many ages was this, that the people in their views and feelings are much farther distant from what Europeans call the true religion than is generally conceived. When the missionaries commenced their labours they were in gross darkness as to the principles of the religions before them, and he agreed that the apparent progress which had been made was not very considerable. But he thought the whole of the agencies commenced had been very effective in the work, and that they ought to advance education in all its departments. They had a very large population in India, and looking to those in all the presidencies there were many on whom Government education had not acted—in short it had been confined to the merchants and the richest classes. No doubt it was now going downwards, and that was of importance. Christianity commenced with the operations of a few fishermen and spread upwards, but looking to the past history of India they found that those who were in possession of knowledge had kept a monopoly of it. It was not their aims to give it to those below them, but looking now to the relationships, and remembering the fact that improvement generally extends itself on its basis they should now extend it to the lower classes of the people. There was thus an unbounded field for the operations of all missionary institutions, and they should not confine themselves to working downwards, but should also throw the salt of Christianity into the highest classes of society. The Rev. Dr. then enlarged on the propriety of circulating the principles of religion as well as of philosophy and science, and concluded by expressing his cordial gratification, and he was sure all present had felt the same, at hearing the addresses by Dr. Watson and Mr. Clark.

Mr. John Connon then rose to move the first resolution, and in doing so said that Dr. Watson was still as modest as when he first came to India, although one might have supposed he could now say, in the words of the old song known perhaps to doctors of divinity,*

Far hae I ridden an' muckle hae I seen.

(Laughter and applause.) He trusted that the rev. gentleman's inquiries would result in a deal of good, and had much pleasure in moving "That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Watson and Mr. Clark for their addresses."

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell seconded, remarking that he when a boy had the good fortune to be under Dr. Watson's ministry, and still remembered the fine feeling between him and his congregation; and was sure that all present joined with him in the hope that he would remain in good health to return to Scotland and long be able to advocate the good cause in connection with which he had travelled to Bombay. (Applause.)

The motion was unanimously carried.

The Rev. D. Macpherson then moved the next resolution—"That those interested in the General Assembly's mission in Bombay form themselves into a society to be called the Church of Scotland Missionary Association." When Dr. MacLeod was amongst them he had expressed his desire that there should be such a monument of the visit of himself and Dr. Watson: and he was sure that though from the over-exertion his zeal had led him to, he was unable to be with them now they would all feel deep shame did they not heartily carry out the wish of one to whom they were so much indebted. (Hear, hear). And the more reason had they to do so as this association had, in fact, been previously in existence. They had been told recently in Bombay that the grand characteristic of Scotchmen here was their shabbiness. (A laugh) He thought this allegation must have been made by some person newly come to the country—(hear, hear)—for if there was one characteristic of Scotchmen in Bombay it was their liberality—(hear, hear)—and he could not help thinking that every philanthropic movement in town was for the most part supported by Scotchmen. He did not think an association of this kind would much lack subscriptions, for he saw around him a number of friends who had subscribed with no little liberality to their own and other churches, but there was a need to stir themselves up to feel and show a deeper interest in missionary work, and he heartily hoped the resuscitated association would have the effect of leading their friends throughout the presidency to examine more into the details of mission work and feel more interest in it. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Spencer and at once carried.

Mr. G. R. Wilson then moved—"That the following gentlemen be elected the committee of the asscition for the year 1868;—R. Angus,—Esq., chairman: Rev. C. J. Cameron, treasurer; G. Manson, Esq., secretary; and the Rev. D. Macpherson, C. Christie A. Johnstone, H. Maxwell, W. Melvin, D.M. Slater, F. A. Spencer G. R. Wilson, and J. Windram, Esqs., members of Committee.

This was seconded by Mr. M. H. Scott and unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, Dr. Watson pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting then separated.

DAVE CARSON IN BOMBAY.

For at last he *is* in Bombay! We were beginning to think Dave was going to be like the millennium, always "coming" and never arriving. But Dave is sly;—he bides his time, and waits till cotton goes up a bit. It is quite superfluous to tell the Bombay public that Dave Carson knows a thing or two. For one thing, he's not to be done—if all he says is true—by gentlemen interested in reclamations, tea, or coffee;—he's not to be caught consenting to become a promoter or director, or investing his lakhs in anything but Government paper, though he would not think twice about throwing a lakh's worth of Government paper into the middle of the theatre—taking care only to have a piece of cord attached to it;—he is not to be induced, either, to give up his present employment in the hope of being made Viceroy, when it's Premchund Roychund who promises to do that good turn for him;—he cannot be prevailed upon by Government to take the command of the forces in Abyssinia when they won't let his aide-de-camp take care of the pickles, jams, and cold mutton;—he is just the man, too, to see that he gets the worth of his money out of Pallonjee,—(and, according to his definition of what a "stratagem" is, it is, *par excellence*, getting away from Pallonjee's without paying your bill and without Pallonjee knowing it);—but amongst all the things Dave is up to, the best of them is that he knows how to amuse the public—Parsees and Hindoos and Europeans alike, and every class amongst them—and that he knows how to fill the Grant Road Theatre fuller than we have ever seen it before, as he did last Thursday night.

Indeed, the appearance of the audience on Dave Carson's opening night was quite refreshing. There was a good deal of healthy jostling of castes—European as well as native castes—and the best seats were not confined to the upper ten, but occupied by the persons who had gone first to secure them. Some great and important gentlemen were actually content to stand, and ladies in full dress were seen positively laughing:—surely the most valuable testimonials Dave could expect to get in Bombay!

There was no doubt that Dave was as good as ever. When the curtain rose there was evidently a good deal of anxiety as to how he looked after his long absence—as if he could possibly have been any paler, or been losing his hair, under the influence of the climate. No, Dave was as black as ever, his hair as bushy, and his mouth as—elastic. More than that, he was every bit as funny, as witty, as sharp, as glib—as perfect in mimicry—and as tenderly amorous when he came to speak about some "nice screecher" (nice creature, that is) whose acquaintance he had made somewhere. The stories of his courtships were inimitable; his "Not for Love" was sung in his best style; and his new English-Hindustanee song—"Koeeo per wanee Maree Jhan,"—was such as to set one a-humming all the way home. But the "Bengalee Baboo" seems likely to remain Dave's greatest conception. The get up, the gait, the manner, the voice, the cobeeit, and above all the speech, are perfect in their way. It is difficult to imagine how Dave has contrived to hit off the Baboo so well: to hear him simply asking the music master to teach him "Ishweet ishpirit, hear my prayer" was enough to provoke a burst of laughter. His oration, in character, on woman's rights—on the rights "of us the gals"—was as good a specimen of the ludicrous, as the "Baboo" was of mimicry. One of Dave's great qualities is, that he throws himself heart and soul into any thing he does. Seeing him on the stage, it would be difficult to imagine him to be anything else behind the scenes, he seems in fact to show himself to the public quite in his natural character, and an audience is always likely to enjoy such performances the more, when it thinks the artiste too is enjoying himself.

Dave's companions, five in number (including a pianist), are worthy of their leader. Mr. Burton can sing a really good sentimental song, and Mr. Herberte and Mr. Southam are also fair vocalists.

The two "Dwarfs" Dave has brought with him must take care not to hurt their heads on the roof of the theatre some night, and not to put their lips too near the cheeks of the ladies in the dress circle. They are a valuable acquisition, however.

The "Ten minutes at the Grand Opera d'Afrique, Abyssinia," was immensely amusing, and Mr. Southam did exceedingly well as the *prima donna*. The "plantation song and dance" introduced into it was a suitable conclusion to upwards of three hours unflagging and first class entertainment.

The Minstrels appear again on Monday night.

A ROW IN THE SHIPPING OFFICE.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Nana Morojee, Esq., Frank Joseph was charged with assaulting J. B. Henriques, head clerk Shipping Office, Bombay, on the 20th instant.

Mr. J. B. Henriques, the complainant, deposed—About two o'clock to-day I heard a noise in Mr. Freeman's room. I went up to see what was the matter. On reaching the room I saw prisoner rushing off. I said "run, run, and catch him," and on my doing so he struck me on the head with a stick, inflicting a wound which bled profusely. I became insensible.

Mr. J. D. Freeman, shipping master, deposed—About an hour ago, when I was sitting at my desk in my room, prisoner came to me and said "I want to know your name, Sir. I want to summon you. You ordered me out of the office yesterday." I gave him my name and told him to go away. I gave then he struck a blow at me with a stick which he had in his hand. He missed his aim. I took up a ruler and he ran out of my room. Meanwhile complainant came up and gave an alarm, when prisoner struck him on the head with the stick. Complainant staggered and became insensible and his head bled profusely. Prisoner got away.

Other witnesses spoke to hearing the noise in the office and as to his apprehension by Mr. Chapman, superintendent of police.

Prisoner in his examination said he did not strike the complainant: he was trying to strike the shipping master. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for two months, and bound him over to keep the peace for six months in a sum of Rs. 200.

There was also a charge against the same prisoner for assaulting Mr. Freeman, but that was withdrawn.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

William Ellis Waite, charged with the crime of adultery, was again brought before the Court to-day. Mr. Hearn appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Cleary for the prisoner, and three witnesses were examined, after which the case was postponed till Wednesday next.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Bhewa Monajee and Babajee Succaram were charged with committing an assault, and bound in the sum of Rs. 30 to keep the peace for six months.

A bullock cart driver was fined Rs. 5 for cruelty to his bullock; and another was fined half a rupee for driving his cart without lights.

THEFT OF MESS STORES.—Antone Francis, cook, was charged with stealing two copper pots, the property of Government, from Colaba on the 18th instant. It seemed that he had been employed as a cook in the 23rd Regiment, and had access to the pots, and had taken advantage of his position by stealing these articles and selling them. He was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

THEFT.—Oomerkan Fatheeman was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour, for stealing a brass lamp belonging to Succaram Govind.

A CLEVER RASCAL.—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, Rs. 30, belonging to Byramjee Hormusjee. Complainant deposed—I have had dealings with Nowrojee Eduljee for a long time, and I know prisoner, who is his son. On the 5th instant, at 7 P. M, prisoner called at my liquor shop in the Fort near Gunbow well. He told me that a gentleman wanted to give his father Rs. 170 and to draw a cheque for Rs. 200. Prisoner wished me to go along with him and the Rs. 30. His father owed me Rs. 400 and the prisoner proposed to make over to me the amount of the cheque. He said his father was in jail. I took three notes with me, each worth Rs. 10. My partner Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee was present. I left with the prisoner and along with him went to Grant Road. Prisoner stationed me at the door and taking the three notes went in. He came out in a quarter of an hour, said he was going to get a ticket, and then left and did not return. I could get no information of him that night, and next morning found that he had similarly defrauded another man. In six days after I met his father and explained the whole affair to him. I saw prisoner again this morning but he would not speak. This evidence was corroborated and the prisoner was sent to jail for four months with hard labour.

HIGH COURT:—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 18th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen against Rachapa bin Runchapa.

A HINDOO MURDERED HIS WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar before Charles F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, Rachapa bin Runchapa, aged about forty years, caste Lingeet, committed by J. Hearn, Esq., Full Power Magistrate in the district of Dharwar, was placed at the bar, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of his wife Gungee and her paramour Fukeeraya.

The accused pleaded guilty, and made the following statement, which was recorded by the Magistrate:—

Question—Were you married?

Answer—Yes, to Gungee of Jumkhandie.

Question—Is she alive?

Answer—No, she is dead.

Question—How did she die?

Answer—I struck her and killed her.

Question—Why did you kill her?

Answer—Because I found her in the act of committing adultery with Bookutgar Fukeeraya, and could not help doing so.

Question—Where is Bookutgar Fukeeraya now?

Answer—He is also dead.

Question—How did he die?

Answer—I struck him and also killed him.

Question—With what did you strike your wife and Bookutgar?

Answer—With the "wunkee," that is, rice pounder, now in Court. I struck them with the end of it where there is an iron ferrule.

Question—How did you detect them in the act of committing adultery, and when?

Answer—About a week ago, on a Friday night, I left home after dinner in order to go to Chenbussapa Kunkerry's house in Beadgee, as he used to employ me in his trading business; and after I had gone half way, and being doubtful whether he was at home or not, I changed my mind and returned to my house, and finding the door open I went inside, and as a lamp was burning, I saw my wife Gungee and Bookutgar seated on one bed near one another and they saw me. I immediately went out and sat smoking on the "kutta." I said nothing to them. After awhile I went in and found them in the same state. I took up the rice pounder and struck them with it.

Question—Where was the rice pounder?

Answer—I found it lying in a corner of the room on the left hand side as I went in.

Question—How many blows did you strike with it?

Answer—I stood near them and first struck Fukeeraye one blow, which made him roll over. I then struck my wife one blow, and gave Fukeeraya a second; after which I again struck my wife on the head.

Question—Did they both die immediately?

Answer—My wife died first, and Fukeeraya was breathing hardly, when I went out of the house through terror.

Question—What did you do then?

Answer—I became very much terrified and shut the door of my house by pulling the chain over the staple and resolved upon going immediately to Raneebidnoor to inform the authorities, as I supposed the villagers would disgrace me if they knew what I had done.

Question—When did you leave Beadgee and arrive at Raneebidnoor?

Answer—I left Beadgee at about four and half "ghuss" and reached Raneebidnoor about an hour before daybreak.

Question—What did you do after reaching Raneebidnoor?

Answer—As it was still night, I remained at at one of the temples till daybreak, when I went to the chowdee, near the Fort Gate, and told the police sepoy, who has just given evidence, that I had killed my wife and her paramour.

Question—Did you ask the police sepoy any questions?

Answer—I asked him to show me the Fouzdar's house, which he did.

Question—Did you see the Fouzdar then?

Answer—Yes, and he asked me why I wanted him.

Question—What reply did you give him?

Answer—I told him I had killed my wife and her paramour.

Question—How long were you acquainted with Bookutgar Fukeeraya?

Answer—I only knew him about a month and a half before his death, during which time he visited at my house.

Question—Had you reason before to suspect your wife of infidelity?

Answer—No, I never suspected her.

Question—Did you always live on good terms with your wife?

Answer—She always behaved well.

Question—To whom does the "dhotur," now shown to you, belong?

Answer—It is mine, and I had it wrapped round me when I killed my wife and her paramour.

Question—What is it stained with?

Answer—With blood. It became stained as it fell off my shoulder when I struck the deceased.

Question—To whom do the other clothes and bedding now in Court belong?

Answer—The saree and boddice were worn by my wife, the bedding and "cumblee" are mine, and the pillow, green baize, and white coat belonged to deceased Fukeeraya.

The prisoner also pleaded guilty before the Session Court, and the plea was recorded under section 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Nothing, therefore, remained but to proceed to judgment. The Court was inclined to think that the accused really was taken by surprise, and finding his wife, Gungee, in the embraces of Fukeeraya, killed the guilty couple on the spot. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment the accused to undergo imprisonment for a further period of one year.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition on behalf of the accused was presented to the High Court, which was rejected, and the sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ICE IN CASES OF SICKNESS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As it is intimated in an advertisement in the *Gazette* that, "in cases of sickness ice may be had at the Fort Ice House at night," a very sick gentleman sent for 2 lbs. of it at 7 P.M. yesterday, when the messenger was desired to go away as "none could be had *at that hour* without a doctor's certificate *of the emergency of the case*"! Let doctors be aware of this when ordering an "immediate application of ice"

20th March. THE SUFFERER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 17TH MARCH.

AN atrocious case of torture by the Kamdar or some official in the Kotra Sunganee Talooka is in the hands of Mr. Krishnajee Luxumon, political assistant in charge, Western District. The facts connected with it appear to be, that a subject of the chief, a colee by caste, was found chained by his legs to a solitary tree in the lands of Kotra, as well as cruelly handcuffed, by the members of the Boundary Commission, during the progress of their peregrinations; and the matter having been ventilated in the columns of the local vernacular press, Mr. Krishnajee lost no time in ascertaining its accuracy, which I believe was fully confirmed. It is alleged that the unfortunate colee's wife is a woman of some personal attractions, and that desire to possess the woman actuated the wretch who committed this barbarous deed to do so. Be this as it may, a most unheard of and cruel deed was proved to be done, and whoever perpetrated it is deserving of the heaviest penalty that can be inflicted. It would also appear that the colee was for upwards of a week in that predicament, food having been given him by some of his relations, but his person being entire exposed to the weather.

The Kamdar, Bhattia Purshotum, who is responsible for the matter, was in August last year put up on a charge of forgery before the late Captain Hebbert, and but for the testimony borne by the chief, would then have been convicted and punished. The chief is a young man of about 20, and scarcely qualified to govern, and as it is quite evident the people around him are equally incompetent. I think it would be an act of kindness were the talooka placed for some time under management of the Agency officials.

Lieutenant Hancock, the newly appointed third assistant, is expected in daily. May he prove a wise and discreet ruler, and keep his establishment under discipline.

We are in daily expectation of seeing Colonel Anderson's confirmation as Political Agent officially announced, and the delay must be very tantalizing to that officer, who has fairly earned the appointment by his energy and exertions.

THE PILGRIM AND THE SHRINE.*

(The Spectator.)

WE are told in our author's preface, what the study of these volumes is quite enough to verify; that this quasi-fiction is the "simple record of an actual life of our day—this unaffected picture of a true child of the century and his life in three worlds." This obviously autobiographic sincerity gives this story almost all its interest. There is a certain vividness in some of its pictures of life and scenery, an unquestionable truthfulness in its descriptions of mental states and religious musings, a curious shrewdness now and the in its practical criticisms,—as, for instance, when the author suggests that "perhaps a succession of races, like a rotation of crops, is part of nature's method for turning the earth to the best account," —and everywhere perfect purity and naturalness of feeling. But it is not a pawerful book as a whole, and can only be an instructive one to persons in a very peculiar stage of mental development. It professes to be the record of a religious progress "from fear to love,"—from superstition so freedom. But before the book commences, the autobiographer has really utterly abandoned his Calvinistic superstitions, and at its close he has not yet attained anything that we can call either the freedom of faith or the faith in freedom. A more perfect record of intellectual stationariness we have never read; and when we are told that it is the history of progress, we are simply puzzled. From beginning to end the author is apparently a sincere and logical pantheist, disbelieving wholly in any personal God, or in any capacity of man to attain truth on the subject of God. The only difference between the beginning and the close *is*, that the autobiography begins in unhappiness and ends in bliss,—the change being caused by a happy marriage which adds a certain element of unction to the language which the author uses concerning what he deems the unknown cause of the universe. But this scarcely strikes us as an improvement on the more reserved language of the early portion of the story. The fault of this book,—considered in the light in which it clearly claims to be considered—as the history of a true mind struggling to attain the largest truth of which man is capable in relation to theology is,—that it is more like the indefinitely magnified history of a very youthful metaphysical self-confidence, than the history of a calm, but anxious, discrimination between the greater and the less difficulties of an arduous problem. The difficulties are all true difficulties,—there is no exaggeration or insincerity anywhere,—but there is also no movement. Where the writer broke away from the Calvinism of his youth, there precisely he remains, in what appears at times like an ecstasy of self-satisfaction, in the maturity of his intellectual powers. It was only artistically fit that there should be rawness and vagueness of thought at the outset, but we were scarcely prepared for the repetition of the same rawness and vagueness of thought at the end without, as far as we can see, any growing appreciation of the true pivots on which the greatest of these questions turn. Few men who have gone through all these great problems for themselves would hesitate to describe Herbert Ainslie's letters and journals as wanting in power to discriminate the deeper from the more superficial aspects of the great questions with which he deals. The enumeration of his favourite books and authors would also gauge the weak side of the character of the autobiography. They are the sort of books which captivate a man at college, and which captivate him in a great measure by force of their deficiencies, or rather, perhaps, through the one-sided force which makes them deficient. Mr. Bailey's "Festus" is to Herbert Ainslie "a new Apocalypse," and he calls it his "Bible." Carlyle's "Hero-Worship" first teaches him the meaning of "revelation," Southey's *Thalaba*, Bulwer's *Cayctons* and *Zanoni* are amongst his best-prized works. Finally, Emerson's essays are "a never-failing spring of wisdom." All these books are, we think, more or less books for lads to find their delight in. Some of them, of course, are also books which, for various high qualities of imagination and humour, maturer minds will value, and wherein they will find elements of wisdom; but, perhaps, the character which applies to them all is a certain vague unreality and romanticism, from which a mind disciplined and trained carefully to weigh its own thoughts revolts. Our author subsequently declares his admiration for Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," as the "Euclid of morals"—a book of stricter *method*, but of even narrower and more curiously contracted premises than any other of his philosophical guides.

The presumption thus furnished by the author's favourite books seems to us entirely verified by his own rather chaotic and discursive meditations. Herbert Ainslie once remarks, "It seems to me as if I had never really known anybody,—only a few prim, timid, contracted phantoms made up of conventionality and theology, shrinking from the thought of their own nature, and wearing a perpetual mask, as if to hide their reality even from themselves; the sole visible aim of their lives being to dry up all human sympathy into the spiritual selfishness of devotees." And really at times we are almost tempted to think he is right. So completely does his intellect seem to confine itself to the two alternatives of Calvinistic bibliolatry and pantheistic naturalism, that one would suppose he had never practically met with any deep school of thought as far removed from the one as from the other. In one passage (vol. iii., p. 210), the author, or his alter ego, Mr. Herbert Ainslie tells us that he loves to find a substratum of symbolic truth—of "mystic meaning"—in the legends he has come to reject, *i.e.*, "in the things that so many people have so long believed and so dearly cherished. It is paiuful to have to regard it all as pure nonsense, and to have to look upon the world as little better than an asylum for idiots." But judging from the specimens he gives us of this attempt to justify the false beliefs of his fellow-creatures by discovering a nucleus of spiritual truth, he does very little indeed towards vindicating them from the semi-idiotic character he had so much deprecated, attributing to them. The only explanation we can find of this is that our author really knows little or nothing of the highest and widest types of Christian faith.

The first point which we notice as the great weakness of the book is this,—that though almost the whole of its speculation turns on the alternative of the free-will, or absolutely necessary development, of man's nature, and though the lotter is virtually assumed by him from beginning to end, he never seems to see for a moment vital character of the issue, and never devotes even a single page to its discussion with himself. Nay, he is not even aware of his own contradictory assumptions on the subject. This,—if there be a moral axiom in the book anywhere,—is the one axiom which is constantly appearing in it:—

"Where, then, is responsibility? What is that 'Sin' of which so much account is made by our instructors? Can anything act in variance to its own nature? Surely not; and no one is the author of his own nature. Thus it would seem that there is no merit or dessert, no punishment, no reward. There are *consequences* that grow naturally out of previous conditions; and which are more or less pleasant to the individual in proportion as they are in harmony with his nature and conditions. Man may have a perception of the conditions most favourable to him, and act so as to obtain the greatest amount of happiness of which his nature is capable. But he must be previously endowed with such powers of perception, and is in no way blameable for being without them. To blame the nature of anything is to blame the source from which that nature proceeds. The past as produced the present and the present is producing the future. . . . . What men mean by one being 'wicked' is that he does not act in accordance with what they believe to be their greatest convenience, and his own greatest satisfaction. That is, they believe that they know better than he does what is the best course for him to follow. Every man must act so as to place himself according to the best knowledge he has. He cannot help doing so, for that which seems to him to produce for him the most happiness is his strongest motive, and he cannot do otherwise than follow that." And yet we are told in one place (vol. iii., p. 142) that "repentance" is the recognition of a higher ideal, or perception of the contrast between our actual and our possible; while the strength of our regret for misdeeds must be in proportion to *our consciousness of power to have acted otherwise*, and of the mischief which they have caused." Yet, as we have seen, the author denies absolutely the power to have acted otherwise,—though never discussing the grounds of his denial;—and the view just quoted is not the maturer and riper view of his later thought for the other view that there is no good and no evil except to our own limited (and erroneous) human conceptions has been explicitly reiterated again (vol. iii., pp. 88-9), and is indeed the assumption pervading the whole autobiography. It is clear that on that assumption, "repentance" is a radically false mood of mind, for which the resolve to act differently under like circumstances in future, ought to be substituted. You cannot repent of that which you could not have helped. You cannot repent of having red hair or having talked in your sleep, for you had "no power to act otherwise." Yet this indispensable condition of repentance is a wholly imaginary condition of things, according to the main and constantly reiterated axiom of our author's scepticism. We hold it clear, therefore, that the investigation he has pursued is, on this most critical and central point, not one which has led him to understand himself. We call it a "critical and central," point, because on it both his ethical and religious theory must necessarily very largely depend. For a man who believes in free-will, pantheism is an almost impossible conception. No one can believe that the great procession of natural causes welded together in one iron chain of cause and effect can issue,—when it reaches man,—in a power *to break* that chain and exercise a real alternative choice between two or more equally open paths of development. Once believe in moral freedom as a fact, however closely limited the freedom, and scarce any one would refer man back to a generating necessity. The effect can hardly be, not only greater than, but wholly different in kind from the cause. On the question, therefore, of freedom or necessity hinges the acceptance or rejection of the pantheistic hypothesis which our author has accepted without even examining it. And on the same question really hinges the nature of the moral law. "Morality," says Herbert Ainslie, "is essentially one with physical truth. It is a kind of transcendental physiology." And that is consistent enough in one who believes that nature develops the so-called mind and conscience of man out of his physical nature by a necessary process, but it is quite inconceivable to one who believes that mo

THE BRIBERY DEBATE.

(The Spectator.)

THE judges, of all men in the world, have intervened to protect electoral corruption. Mr. Disraeli, who, it may be from calculation, it may be from that latent dislike of the money power which he has occasionally betrayed, seems sincere in his expressed desire to put down bribery, drew up a Bill which if accepted, might have been, we believe would have been, successful in suppressing the crime. Though imperfect on points, the Bill established the two great and essential principles of reform,—that a charge of bribery shall be tried like any other criminal charge before the judges of the land, and not before any extra-judicial tribunal whatever; and that the investigation shall take place on the spot. These two points conceded, all the rest will become easy; and they were conceded, both by Government and the House. On Thursday, however, Mr. Disraeli, when asking leave to introduce his Bill, was obliged to state that a new and most unexpected obstacle had arisen. The judges had taken upon themselves to remonstrate against the Bill upon three distinct grounds,—that it was unconstitutional, that it was oppressive to themselves personally, and that it was inconsistent with their oaths of office. Mr. Disraeli did not repeat the reasons they had adduced, but with that ironic courtesy of which he is so consummate a master, declared that Her Majesty's Government were unwilling to place themselves in painful relations with "a body so exalted;" that the judges were, of course unmoved by personal considerations, though "the highest authority has told us that even those who reside in Olympian dwellings are still not superior to the infirmities of human nature;" and that Government had received the judges' "decision" with "feelings of mortification and disappointment." He therefore proposed to create a trumpery Court of three barristers, with 2,000*l.* a year each, to be called the Parliamentary Election Court, and to have nothing to do but investigate Parliamentary scandals.

This will never do. It is quite clear that the House of Commons will never consent to transfer its own highest power to any tribunal not including the highest judges of the land, and quite clear also that a check must be given to the astounding pretensions of the judges. They are as much bound by the law as anybody else, and have no more right to pronounce this or that Act of Parliament unconstitutional than as many London Police Magistrates or Suffolk Justices of the Peace would have. There is no Supreme Court in England, thank heaven, above the law, and no written constitution to limit the authority of the nation. If Parliament sentences the judges to be hanged without trial, or to give their decisions through speaking trumpets, that Act would be as constitutional as any other, and as much entitled to obedience in the Courts. Of course, if the judges have practical reasons to produce they should be heard, but Parliament is not bound to attend to them, any more than to any other gentlemen who may petition against its decrees. As stated by Mr. Disraeli, their reasoning is weak in the extreme. An unconstitutional Act is under the constitution an impossibility, Parliament being in theory as absolute as if it were infallible; the oath of office is a mere contract with the nation, from which a vote of the national representatives can relieve the judges, and their personal objections can be removed by increasing their number. It is probable their real objection is a dislike to subject their high offices to political criticism, or the suspicion of political bias; but that argument would compel us to leave all cases under the existing bribery Act, and all cases of treason and all cases of seditious libel untried, or to relegate them to a special Court. We do not believe they would be more distrusted in one class of cases than another, and as to Lord Cranbourne's argument that judges shoved into the dirt of politics would not come out clean, that is easily settled. Add three judges to the Court of Divorce and Probate, which wants increased force, and let them try all election cases. Not even an investigation into municipal bribery could add to their experience, alike of perjury and of dirt. If the judges want aid, let them have aid; if they desire more pay, let them have more pay: but they must carry out the law of the land as Parliament makes it, or resign their offices.

We trust the House of Commons will not give way in this matter, as it once gave way to the clergy upon the Divorce Bill, unless, indeed, it is ready to admit the principle that there exists a power within the State higher than the legally expressed will of the nation. It is quite clear that Mr. Disraeli only wishes to be supported. It is quite clear that Mr. Gladstone intends to support him, calling on the House as he did to note that "having now heard the opinions of some twenty gentlemen, including a very large number, not only of persons of the greatest weight and experience in the House, but of those who have specially given their minds to the consideration of this very question—not so much as one of them has, though agreeing to the transfer of the jurisdiction, been disposed to make that transfer to any persons except the superior judges." Mr. Lowe is emphatically on the same side, and the single doubt, and a very serious doubt it is, for those who produce it, is whether the majority of the House are sincere in their expressed desire to put down corruption, whether they will not leap at an excuse which on any other subject would have irritated them to violence. The tone of the House, and more especially of the Radicals, was far from satisfactory. They do not want to maintain bribery permanently, but they do maintain it till the nation, in utter disgust at the prevailing corruption, adopts large electoral districts and the ballot as the only and sufficient remedies. Mr. Bright, in a speech utterly unworthy of his nature, which, with all its faults is never cynical, almost avowed this view, and we are not sure that his followers will dissent from a policy the immorality of which can be concealed only by intense party-feeling. The old Whigs have never been hearty against bribery, and Mr. Bouverie was for "retaining the jurisdiction" in the House; while Mr. Henley, spokesman of the new Tories, raised the absurd bugbear that an election dispute might one day be appealed to the House of Lords, as the highest tribunal in the realm. Think of that, shade of Hampden! Does Mr. Henley really believe, or expect anybody else to believe, that the Law Lords would perjure themselves in order to seat John Smith instead of Thomas Brown in the House of Commons? or is he really hurt at the idea that a peer—who has perhaps just told his tenants how to vote—should influence the ultimate result of an election? Lord Cranbourne, we presume, was honest when he said that the judges, having been politicians till their appointment, could not decide without political bias, and only forgot that an election committee is composed solely of politicians, but the House itself does not strike us as hearty in the work.

And yet if it knew its own interest it would be. It is a House of somebodies whose chance against the nobodies would, if bribery were once abolished, be increased three-fold, who dread the inevitable alternative, the ballot, and who are deprived of much of their power in the State by the fact that every election involves a heavy pecuniary fine. Whom does bribery benefit except the very class the members most dislike, new men, with no abilities for political life, who are ready to pour out money like water if only they may purchase with a seat the social standing the majority of members enjoy without one? Do old squires like Mr. Henley, and old Whigs like Mr. Bouverie, and great lords like Cranbourne really want to see all the little boroughs filched from the representative men of both parties by Chinese merchants and Indian merchants, and contractors and speculators, and anybody who chooses to throw away 50,000*l.*? We can understand Mr. Bright thinking that scene tolerable, because it must end in violent reaction against electoral inequalities; but what is the latent idea in the minds of men not desirous of the American system? That the House can put down bribery for itself? It has tried for a hundred years, and bribery is more rampant than ever? That bribery is a Conservative force? It ceases to operate just when it would be useful, when a gust of passion crosses the popular mind. That it will cease of itself? That is conceivable when the multitude, weary of a corruption in which it can have no share, turns in utter wrath and loathing against the body which, claiming all power as representative of the people, allows itself to represent only the lowest of their voices.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11⅛d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11⅛d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 19th March, 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. G. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11¼d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 ⅜d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 11d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent. per annum.
6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 19th March, 1868

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11¾ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/4 "
1	do.	1/11 3/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Lakyah
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	... ...	at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent.		
6	do.	4 do.
12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 19th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£60	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11⅛d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11⅜d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
On Scotland do.	On demand	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Kochanna.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	... ...	6 per cent.
6 do.	... ...	5 "
3 do.	... ...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

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R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
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Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
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Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Mocanbie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

CAPE HORSES FOR SALE.—Expected daily to arrive from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Ship *Belle of the South*, 60 well-bred, short-legged, active HORSES, expressly selected for Artillery, Cavalry, and Carriage purposes. Due Notice will be given of the Ship's arrival.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrels.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-3¾. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur bones.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

The undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" " to Quotations residents,, 14½ "
Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ....., 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & CO., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of	.....	1 doz. each.
Do.	...Pints do.	.....	2 "
MOSELLE	.....Quarts do.	.....	2 "
Do.	...Pints do.	.....	2 "
HOCK	.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do...		1 "
Do.	.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...		1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE	.....		6 Bottles in a Box

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LARGE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAGOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

THE "DERBY" HAMPER. A new style of Tiffin basket fitted up for two persons, with—:

2 Metal Plates.
2 Ivory-handled Knives.
2 Plated Forks.
1 Glass Bottle (to hold one quart) covered with basket work, with draw off drinking cup and metal screw

1 Large Metal Box to hold meat.
2 Tumblers.
2 Tiffin Napkins.
1 Glass Butter Pot, with secure Metal Top.
1 Metal Case for Pepper, Mustard, &c.
Price Rs. 30.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LONDON SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION. Rs. as. Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt. 10 0 12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each 20 0 24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each..... 0 8 0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each..... 0 4 0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each..... 0 12 1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each 1 0 1 4

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.
In quart Bottles, each..... 0 12 1 0
" " per dozen 8 0 10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon..... 4 0 5 0

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon..... 1 8 2 0

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).
In Jars of 5 Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon 4 0 5 0

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each... 1 12 2 0
White quality " per lb..... 0 8 0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin diseases) per box of about 4 lbs..... 1 12 2 0

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).
In small bars, each 0 12 1 0
In Tablets, each 0 6 0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each..... 1 0 1 4

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each 1 0 1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c.,"

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER Cash.	Credit.	
WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
ABRATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made to order to ensure perfect freshness.	3 0	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGER ALE AND LEMONADE.....	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup
Black Currant do.
Pine-Apple do.
Ginger do.
Raspberry do.
Red Currant do.
Lemon do.
Raspberry Vinegar &c. &c.

Assorted per doz. Rs. 16.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to eakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
Chemists, Medical Hall, Byculla; Fort; and Poona
THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All New Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, Treacher & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to